The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862. Established 1846.

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THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

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ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

SELECT TALE.

"Married Again."

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"You don't mean so—you don't really mean that Dora West is married again?" cried Mrs. Mills, as she came down to the front gate, both hands uplifted in surprise and dismay at the fact which I had communicated to her.

"I must say I had too good an opinion of the woman; but there is no knowing what folks will do in this world. And it's only two years since her husband met with that awful death. How I pitied her, and what a fuss she made at the time. I really thought she never would get over it; but she's done herself up for me, now."

I opened my lips to speak, and then, on second thought, I closed them again.—There would be no use in defending my dear friend, Dora West, to such a person, and yet do not misunderstand me, reader; Mrs. Mills was a kind hearted, good sort of a woman, and would have made almost any sacrifice for a friend or neighbor who was in trouble; but she was narrow-minded, and of course she was guilty of all that vast burden of petty sins, and little uncharitableness, which are the indigenous fruit of this quality.

So I only replied: "Oh, Mrs. Mills, you don't understnad Dora as I do; but I havent time to discuss the matter now. Good morning." And walking slowly down that little grassy road, my thoughts went back to a night or two years ago, that had burned itself into my memory.

It was evening, in the early October, and the rain was falling slow and languidly outside. The day had been a languid one too, with a kind of wistful, blue-gray sky, and a slight chill in the still air which was a far off whisper of the winter.

Dora and I sat sewing in the little back parlor that evening, by the round mahogany table, and there was a sort of rivalry kept up between our tongues and our fingers; I cannot tell which was the nimbler.

How pretty she looked that night; she the well-beloved wife of five years, with the smiles darting among the dimples of her sweet lips, and the light of a glad heart beaming out from her blue eyes.

"To think, Alice," she murmured, "Harry's been gone a week, and I thought it would seem an age that morning he kissed me good-bye. It would, too, if you hadn't been with me. But he'll be home to-morrow. Oh, how glad I shall be to see him."

At that moment the bell rang loud and sudden.

"O, dear! I hope nobody's come to bore us to-night. We're so cozy and happy together."

"Here's a dispatch for you, Mrs. West," said a small boy whom the servant girl ushered into the room.

Dora sprang up quickly. "It's from Harry, I know."

She brought it to the light and opened it with eager fingers. Her eyes—those blue, beautiful eyes—ran across the page, "My God! My God!" and then Dora West clasped her hands and laughed loud and wild. Oh, how that laugh rings down now through those two years and curdles the blood in my veins, and fairly stops the beating of my heart.

Then she came round to me with that wild, scared, pitiful look on her face, that was more terrible than the face of the dead. "What does it mean, Alice?" she whispered. "I can't read it, but it struck my head just now, and froze it."

"Nothing's happened to Harry, has there?"

"He'll come home to-morrow, and put his arms around me, and call me his dear little wife, won't he Alice?"

"Yes, yes, he will," I tried to say, but I hardly think I succeeded, for my lips had grown dry and parched, and my voice died away in my heart, where a terrible fear had come down.

But I drew Dora into my lap, laid her head on my shoulder, and then, bending down, I read the paper which she held tight in her hands.

There were but a few words; the great crisis of life is generally acted and told briefly. There had been a fearful collision on the railway, somewhere between New York and Boston. Several passengers were killed. Among them was—yes, I looked twice, bending down my eyes close to the paper—it was *his* name!

I hugged Dora tight to my heart. I do not remember anything that happened for the next five minutes.

"He will come back, Alice! Harry will come back!"

These were the first words that aroused me; Dora was smiling and playing with my hair.

Then the truth rushed over me, and I could neither move nor speak.

At that moment, Mr. Lee, a neighbor and friend of Harry's burst into the room.

"Has she heard it," he cried, and our faces answered him.

Dora sprang toward the gentleman.

"Oh, Mr. Lee!" she cried, "nothing's happened to Harry, has there? You know he always thought so much of you. Do tell me he's coming to-morrow!" and she staggered against him, and he caught her in his arms, and the tears ran down the strong man's face, just as they run down the face of a tired child.

He laid her on the sofa, and slowly broke the truth over the darkened mind of Dora West. What a night that was. God in His great mercy save me from such another.

After this, I thought for many weeks that Dora would soon walk with her husband through the fine rooms of mansion prepared for them on high, but God spared her, and at last her life began to take up some of its old symptoms and interests.

I remember the first time she rode out. It was a bright day in the early spring, and Lee and I accompanied her. He and Harry had always loved each other as brothers do, and it was not strange the young man was moved with such pity for the widow of his friend.

In the course of our ride we came across a patch of early violets, on the sunny side of a bank, near a small stream.

"Oh, how beautiful they are," cried Dora, clapping her hands with something of her old animation; and then a change came over her face. "Harry loved violets, and don't you remember, Alice, he used to twine them in my hair? Oh, to think now, he will never see them any more; and amid her quick sobs, her head sank down on my shoulder.

And I could only tell her there were fairer violets in the land to which Harry had gone.

Mr. Lee did not speak, but I saw the glance he bent down on her a moment, and I knew then his heart was stirred with something more than pity for Dora West.

She did not, I know, suspect this for some time, and thought it was only for Harry's sake that he called so often, showed her a thousand little nameless attentions, and was so thoughtful of her happiness.

Well, the truth came out at last; Dora was still in her youth, and she had one of those clinging vine-like natures that need something to lean upon; in short, love was, with her, a great necessity; she could not walk through life alone.

"He says he will take Harry's place to me. Shall I give it to him, Alice!" whispered Dora.

And I lifted her face, and looked at it. "Yes, darling, this new love is sent of the God that called Harry to himself, and left you only his memory."

So they were married; and the uncharitable, the narrow-minded, and the envious talked as, God help them, they always have and will talk, until death comes and lays its cold hands on their lips, and hushes them with its solemn "Be still" forever and forever.

Religion in a Storm.

One night, shortly after the passengers had gone on board a steamer plying between two Atlantic cities, the stewardess of which was a pious mulatto, the wind suddenly changed, dark clouds obscured the moon, and at length there was every appearance of a terrible gale. The ladies, were retiring, became alarmed and timid; all other calls for help, the stewardess was constantly obliged to go to the door of the cabin, in order to convey messages from the anxious husbands and fathers without.

"Stewardess," called one, "how are the ladies in berth thirty-two? Tell them the captain says there is no real danger; this is a mere squall of wind; it'll be over in an hour or two."

"Oh, stewardess, I hope you'll take good care of my wife," said another, she's apt to be awful sick. I suppose it is against your rules for me to go into your cabin, but I'll stay near the door till the wind goes down."

"I'll do the best I can, sir," said the woman, turning hastily in answer to an imperative cry for assistance.

"Stewardess," murmured a tall gentleman, touching her shoulder as she was hastening back, "my daughter is in berth eleven; I fear she is alarmed; will you give her this?" presenting her a small piece of paper, "and tell her our heavenly Father is watching over us here as well as on land."

"Aye, aye, sir, that I will," and the stewardess, notwithstanding her haste, cast a glance of pleasure on the noble form before her.

The lady in berth eleven was pressing both her hands to her head. Her face and lips were white as marble, but she uttered not one complaining word.

Stewardess saw at once that she was suffering keenly, and said in a soothing tone, "Can I get you anything, Miss?—Here, I've brought you a note from your father."

"Will you please to read it?" said the girl, feebly. My head aches so I'm almost blind."

"Yes, dear." She turns so the light will fall on the paper, and reads: "'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee.' That's a precious text, Miss; it's comforted me many a time."

"Thank you, nurse, so it is. Oh, I wish father could come in and pray with me! Where is he now?"

"Help, stewardess, quick!" shrieked a young girl; "Oh I know I shall die!"

The woman turned reluctantly from the lady, and assisted the other to remove her rich traveling dress, so that she could lie down in her berth.

"I'm sure we shall all be drowned!" exclaimed the girl, beginning to cry as soon as she was a little relieved. "Oh, dear, I can't die yet; I'm not prepared.

At this moment the vessel lurched and rocked so that the woman was almost thrown off her feet. Every timber creaked and groaned, while the sound of many feet and the shouting of the captain proved that the gale was at its hight. The noise and confusion in the cabin was terrible.—Several ladies sprang from their berths and commenced dressing themselves. Others cried aloud, and others, too sick to arise, shrieked and loudly lamented their fate, doomed, as they thought, to a watery grave.

Running here and there, as her attention was required, the stewardess saw that the young lady in number eleven had arisen from her berth, and was kneeling by a chair in the most retired place she could find. Pausing one moment 'near her' she found she had attracted attention, and then said:

"If you would read a few verses aloud, Miss, I think you might do a power of good."

Without a word, the young lady arose, and approaching a table, opened a Bible, and in a low, faltering voice, began the 107th Psalm.

The noise within the cabin was so great, that at first the reading could not be heard; but with the help of the stewardess, who passed from one berth to another with the whisper, "Hush, the young lady is reading," the passengers ceased their crying and began to listen. "These see the works of the Lord, and His wonders in the deep, for He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble.—They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then they are glad because they be quiet; so He bringeth them unto their desired haven. Oh, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men."

"Thank you, thank you, Miss," was echoed from one part of the cabin to another, when the Psalm was concluded.

"Will you please tell me, dear," called out an old lady, "whereabouts that chapter is?"

"I never see such a book," apostrophized the stewardess, "it's calmed them all down like lambs. I'm sure I thank you a thousand times, Miss, for obliging me. They all seem 'mazingly comforted by it."

In an hour or two the gale had subsided, and the ladies, having received the assurance that all danger was past, retired once more to their berths, where many of them soon fell asleep. The occupant of number eleven, however, was an exception. She still sat near the table, the Bible open before her, and her whole attention apparently absorbed in its sacred contents.

At length, when all was quiet, the stewardess drew near and said, in a respectful tone, "I'm glad to see you love the good book, Miss."

"Oh, it is precious!" exclaimed the young lady, enthusiastically. "I never felt its power so much as to-night. I am not very strong," she added, with a heightened color, "and must confess when you first came to me I was terribly alarmed. But those few words you read calmed me at once. How kind in father to think of me. I wish he could know how quiet I feel."

"I'll see if I can find him," said the stewardess, cheerfully.

"Oh, I thank you! Tell him I found the gracious promise fulfilled, and now I beg of him to go to sleep."

After she had delivered her message, the stewardess returned, and finding the young lady did not intend to retire, gladly availed herself of the invitation to resume her seat.

"This is my time for reading," she said drawing a worn Bible from her pocket.

"You love the good book, too, I see," remarked the lady with a smile.

"It's home and family to me, Miss. It's company to me night and day. If the wind's blowing a gale, as it did to-night, I feel safe, because I know who holds the waters in His fist. I know, if He wills it, He can speak the waves into a calm. My heart warmed at once to your father, Miss, when he sent you that verse to think of. It always does warm to those who read the good book."

"You have a great opportunity to study character here, nurse."

"Yes, Miss, and always find those who fear to offend the Lord in a calm, love and confide in Him the most when they're in danger."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, before the passengers have been on board twelve hours, I can generally tell who are Christians and who belong to the world. I don't mean professors, I mean genuine heart Christians. A chance word or expression, Miss, tells a good deal, and I've often thought how much good Christians may do, if they bear it in mind. But, as I was saying, those who love Christ run right to Him, as you did, when they're in trouble, while others shriek and scream, and don't know where to go for help."

The young lady looked very thoughtful, and at length said: "I never considered it in that light before; but I'm afraid I have been too timid in speaking of religion. Such subjects always seem so sacred to me."

The next morning dawned clear and bright. Within the cabin there was scarcely a trace of the confusion and fright caused by the tempest. Indeed few remembered it except to joke each other at giving way to alarm.

"I didn't suppose there was much real danger," said one.

"Your screams at the time would lead one to think you did," answered her companion.

"We ought to be thankful to our heavenly Father that we are alive this pleasant morning," remarked the stewardess, who happened to be passing.

"Yes, we ought!" exclaimed a sickly looking lady; "and to the Miss whose reading reminded us where to put our trust."

The second night several of the passengers approached the table in the cabin, and read a few verses from the Bible before they entered their berths.

The stewardess watched her opportunity, and when all was quiet, begged her young friend to read again for the whole. Quite a number of voices echoed the wish, when, in sweet, distinct tone, she read the 14th chapter of St. John's Gospel. Not a sound was heard as she then, in an unostentatious manner, kneeled by her chair, while she silently commended her soul to God, and asked His protection for the night.

"O Miss," exclaimed the stewardess, coming forward eagerly to help her undress, "I am glad you are not ashamed to own Christ. I wish all Christians would be as bold as the worldly people are in proclaiming themselves.—*The Pious Stewardess.*

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

An Extract of a Letter.

We call the attention of tax-payers to the following extract of a letter from Mr. Burrows, our worthy State Superintendent, in reply to a communication from Clarion county proposing the suspension of the Common Schools of the State for the present year.—We say the attention of *tax-payers* because we believe that upon them, more than any one else, depends the welfare of the schools. If they are right willing to pay their tax the Directors will not hesitate to appropriate it.

Since the idea of closing the schools has not so much as been hinted at in our county, we give only that part of the letter which, we think, if properly considered and appreciated, might tend to a lengthening of the term.

* * * * "Be this as it may, however, would it not be well to contrast the value of other interests and other arrangements of society,—for instance, of unnecessary dress—of the use of tea and coffee—of indulgence in strong drink and tobacco—with that of the schools of our children, before we gravely prepare to close the latter.

The saving effected by each person doing with one suit of clothes less in the year, the disuse of tea and coffee and other mere luxuries—abstinence from intoxicating drinks and tobacco—all or even one of these, offered on the shrine of duty to the future, would not only keep the schools open and even prolong the term of instruction, but would vastly redound to the benefit of society, in the improvement of our habits and our morals. Or, if we must curtail our public expenses and put ourselves to public inconvenience, it were better even to let the roads and highways of the State go a year or two without repair, than to send our children into the broad road to ruin by the dark paths of ignorance. Let us sacrifice any temporary interests and social comfort, rather than inflict this great evil on them, and this lasting stigma on the State."

SCHOOL VISITING.

"The President's visit to the army was one of the most joyous and enthusiastic ever witnessed. His presence inspired every soldier's heart with fresh vigor."—*Newspaper*

The above quotation has brought us to thinking. We have no inclination to criticise or contradict it in a word.—But, we have wondered whether the appearance of their superiors in "Fort Knowledge" would not have a similar effect upon the little army confined within its walls. It is true, they have not yet rendered any "actual service," to entitle them to any *great* honors, but their voluntary and cheerful enlistment deserves, at least, an occasional notice from those, for the preservation of whose honor, they are thus confined. They have been wearied by constant drilling, and vexed by close application, and, seeing no hope of an engagement, they are ready to despond. Their gallant Captain, too, thinking himself alone in the contest, is losing that feeling which is so requisite in rallying his little company. He begins to think that the enemy must have surrounded him, and that he is cut off from all communication with his friends.

Parents, and Directors, how long will you suffer this state of affairs in your midst when your very presence will remove it all? Your children want your occasional presence at the school room, to praise and encourage them. How often we see children stimulated to great exertions, by a smiling look and a friendly word. How little hearts gladden, and little eyes brighten, when a loved visitor enters the school-room door! Then the young learner feels that he is remembered. Then he will be incited to newer life, greater effort, and tenderer love. And even teachers need encouragement and desire appreciation. Let them feel that you are indifferent to their comfort or success, and the school will languish into a bitterer than prison-life.

If, then, you love knowledge and despise ignorance—if you love your children—if you love your schools, visit them often,—not to find fault, or to show any brief authority which may have been vested in you—but to help by your smiles and words in a mission, and to be honored by a company, even nobler than your own.

Answers to Correspondents.

I. M. S. wants to have a good method of conducting a class in Mental Arithmetic. Who among the teachers of our county will give it?

S. T.—What is the best method of checking whispering in school? Ans.—Consider it one of the highest offences, and treat it accordingly. This is the best method we know of, and we think it a just one.

For Punctuation.

Every lady in the land
Has twenty nails upon each hand
Five and twenty upon hands and feet,
All this is true and yet discreet.
G. W. M.

SMOKING IN FRANCE.—The undergraduates of the French colleges smoke from six to ten cigars apiece daily and the minister of public instruction says the practice must be put a stop to, or it will put a stop to the brains of the scholars.—The winners of scholastic prizes are never fonnd among the smokers.—*Health Rep.*

FUN.—So necessary is fun to the mind, that a late philosopher says, if you should build schools without play-grounds, nobody would get beyond short division in a life-time.

☞ A round of pleasure sometimes renders it difficult to make things square.

☞ The following is the remainder of our programme:

AFTERNOON.

From 1	to	1—10	Opening Exer's.	
" 1—10	"	1—20	Alphabet,	
" 1—20	"	1—40	Geography,	
" 1—40	"	1—50	1st Spelling,	
" 1—50	"	2	2nd	"
" 2	"	2—15	3rd Reading,	
" 2—15	"	2—30	4th	"
" 2—30	"	2—50	Grammar,	
" 2—50	"	3	Recess,	
" 3	"	3—10	Alphabet,	
" 3—10	"	3—25	2nd Reading,	
" 3—25	"	3—40	1st	"
" 3—40	"	4	General Spel'ng,	

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1862.

The Movement of the Army.

We think the movement that has just been made by the great army of the Potomac means work; that the highest authority of the nation has been aroused to activity, and that the Government and the country are no longer to be trifled with. Despondency, which has lain heavily upon the public heart since the battle of Antietam, is giving place to hope—not very buoyant, to be sure, for we have had so many bitter disappointments that we "rejoice with trembling."

It seems that the rebel army have really evacuated Winchester. That movement may indicate a consciousness on their part that they are not able to cope with our forces; or it may be some stratagem on their part, the nature of which we do not understand. We, however, incline to the former opinion. Had McClellan moved upon Manassas last winter or spring, the rebel army would have done precisely what it has done now at Winchester; and if our commanders will now only follow them up, as they might have been followed up then, they may be thoroughly vanquished before the close of November.

The interior of Rebeldom must be penetrated and firmly held before we can hope for an end of the war. We may slaughter one an other till doomsday along the Potomac, without arriving at any decisive results; but let the main army of the rebels be once put upon the retreat and kept so, and the thing is over. This, we think, is the case now, if our commanders will only press on. We know that the difficulty of getting supplies will increase as our army moves further and further from its base of operations; but that difficulty is not insuperable. In fact it is one that must be met and overcome, or we may as well yield the contest at once.

How Stands the Country?

Decidedly with the President, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Pennsylvania—with more than 300,000 voters absent, three-fourths of whom at least would have voted the Union ticket if at home—gave about an even vote. Add to the Union vote the majority that the soldiers would have given had they voted, and the Hughes Democracy would have been beaten by 50,000 votes.

The same rule of estimate gives us Ohio and Indiana by not less than 20,000 majority.

Here is the key to the whole question. In Iowa the soldiers all vote, be they where they may, and careful arrangements are made for taking their votes. The return of the vote of the soldiers in camp stood—Republicans, 3,810; Democratic, 735—over five to one. The 6th Regiment Iowa Volunteers, stationed at Memphis, voted as follows: Republican, 228; Democratic, 65—over five to one. In the same proportion, the Union or Republican majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana would be considerably above what we have estimated.

Or there is another way to get at the sense of the people. *Let every man who volunteered to go and fight the battles of the country be set down, for that very reason as giving his voice for a vigorous prosecution of the war.* Nothing can be fairer than this. Then to that mighty host let every vote cast for the Union and Republican tickets at the late elections be added, and then see where the sympathizing compromising, slavery-conserving democracy will be—a miserable minority, a mere faction—too weak to rise to the dignity of a party.

For the Whig.

To the Memory of Letitia E. Fox.

In the midst of life we are in death. In the expectation of high hopes and great enjoyments, we are subject to disappointments and reverses of fortune. When we least expect it, we are called to follow to the grave the remains of a near and dear friend.

So in the case of Letitia. We have been summoned to pay her our last tribute of respect. She was the youngest, hence, the cherished child of fond parents. When last we saw *her*, who is now the occasion of our sorrows, she was with her parents in the "Bridal Chamber," a sweet, prattling little child of four summers. But one month elapsed, and we are called to look upon that form, cold in death! Who, that saw that innocent little child, on that day of festive joy and gladness—who, I ask, would have thought that in the short space of one month, that her cheek would be pallid, her lips mute and silent, and her form bound by the chill and resistless hand of death? Did such a thought ever enter the minds, or engage the attention of any one of the guests in that festal bower, where she was the light and joy of those around her, and the pride of her parents? I, for my part, did not so soon expect to mourn her departure from this unfriendly world. But Letitia is gone! Gone to a home beyond the skies! Gone home to her God and Father in Heaven! She has made a happy exchange of worlds, and her soul is now happy in the presence of the Great Being who gave it. Oh happy thought! Yea, thrice happy to those who put their trust in the "*Son of God!*" Though God afflicts and bereaves us, we have the blessed assurance that "He doeth all things well." And in his word we find consolation for all our sorrows, and a healing balsam for the wounded heart.

Is this not another warning to be always ready for death? Does not that lifeless body, as it lays in its narrow house sleeping its last sleep, speak to us and say, "Be ye also ready?" Does not the grating of the clods as the coffin is lowered in its charnel-house, the hollow sound of the clods falling upon the coffin, as they vibrate through every fibre and tendril of the heart, utter the solemn admonition, "Prepare to meet thy God?" Echo answers, yes.

The little slumberer, Letitia Ellen, youngest daughter of John and Catharine Fox, (of Tyrone city), fell asleep in Jesus, Oct. 17th, 1862, aged 4 years, 6 mos. and 14 days. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord. CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, October 21, 1862.

For the Whig.

Man.

What a piece of work is man! Noble in attribute and form! In him, as in the creation of the universe, is displayed the power and workmanship of God. Is there aught in this wide domain that can raise him to an exalted position, or level him with the brute creation? Is there aught that can exalt him to the heavens, or sink him into insignificance and degradation? Yes; man was created for a high and noble purpose. In point of privilege, he is highly favored. And, if he rightly uses the faculties, and properly improves the talents with which he is favored, he can aspire to a high, lofty, and exalted position in life. He can take to himself wings, and fly away to the top of the *hill of science;* he can dwell in ecstacy and rapture on the delights of nature; he can drink of the cup of knowledge till his mind expands, wide as the universe, and deep as eternity itself! He is ineffably blest. God has provided means to make him happy and comfortable, and constituted him a useful and important being, *which* shows inestimable love for the creature, Man. Now, if man can (in point of view) exalt himself to such high and lofty positions, innumerable are the instances in which he can degrade himself; so much so as to be unhonored, unnoticed, disrespected and abhorred. Look well, oh man! to your state. Look wisely to your position in life, and reverently and seriously to your hereafter, or you will go down to inevitable destruction and ruin, unwept, unhonored and unsung. CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, October 23, 1862.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Assessor T. P. Campbell, Esq., of this (17th assessment) district, has received the following answer to his letter of inquiry, from Commissioner Boutwell.

"A manufacturer of Tinware, who also keeps a Hardware Store, is taxed both, as a manufacturer of Tinware, and as a retailer of hardware.

"Attorneys, dentists, &c., having taken out a license in one place, county or State, are not required to take out a separate license in every place, where they may be called to attend clients, argue cases, or visit patients. But an attorney, dentist, &c., who has more than one office, whether such offices be located at the same place or in different places, or who, besides keeping an office, transacts business and displays a sign at his private residence, is required to take out a separate license for each separate office where he transacts the business or displays the sign of his profession.

"A clock movement is the machinery part of a clock complete to run. Upon the sale of such movements the tax is levied according to scale, page 70. Clocks, actually finished pay an additional percentum, ad valorem.

"The decisions of this office, explanatory of points of the law, will be published in due season. In the mean time you are requested in all cases of doubt, to refer to this Department. Very respectfully.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Commissioner.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Assessor 17th District.

☞ The drafting of negroes for military service is strongly urged in the South.

The Recent Election.

The New York Tribune's own correspondent writes:

Gentlemen from the several States which have recently elected members of Congress, who are familiar with the facts, say that no statement can be more absurd than that which Democratic journals are fond of making, to the effect that the people have in the defeat of Messrs. Grow, Bingham, and Gurley, pronounced against "Radical" Republicanism. It would be a sufficient answer to say, that if Grow has been vanquished, Thad. Stevens and Judge Kelley have been chosen from Pennsylvania; and that if Bingham and Gurley were defeated in Ohio, that State sends back James M. Ashley, one of the most radical among the radical, although his opponent was a so-called "Conservative" Republican, who received some votes from that wing of the party in addition to the entire Democratic and anti-Administration strength. But in Indiana, while Dunn, always classed as a "Conservative" Republican is defeated, Julian and Shanks, Radicals of the deepest dye, and Colfax, who generally voted with them, are elected; and in Iowa several of the six members elect have long been known as Abolitionists, and have hitherto been unable to secure a nomination from the Republican party, because their principles were so ultra. Wilson, who is in the present Congress, is a Republican of the straightest sect, always voting with Potter and Lovejoy, and Julian and Thad. Stevens. And all six members are to be classed as "Radicals." The most conservative among them, John A. Kasson, replied to the taunt of sympathizing with Horace Greeley, that he was proud to call Mr. Greeley his personal friend, and proud to stand upon the same platform with him. Among the new members from Pennsylvania are some Republicans whose principles are quite as "radical" as those of Thad. Stevens. Thomas Williams, of the Allegheny, Butler and Armstrong District, who is among the ablest and most effective debators in the State, belongs to this class. He succeeds McKnight, who is accounted a "Conservative," although not an "ultra Conservative." Judge Scofield, elected from the Erie and Warren District, is quite as bad as Williams.

Pennsylvanians here who understand the political condition of their State, insist that the defeat of Messrs. McPherson, Stewart, Campbell and Patterson, results, from the fact that a very large proportion of the volunteers from their respective Districts belong to the Republican party. The defeat of Stewart, in Covode's District, is also explained by the fact that in the new apportionment law the Republican county of Armstrong was taken from the District, and the strong Democratic county of Fayette, where Dawson, Stewart's successful competitor, resides, added to it. The same apportionment law struck out of Grow's District the strong Republican county of Bradford, and added to it the strong Democratic county of Luzerne. As for Campbell's District, it was always strongly Democratic.

GEN. BUELL IS DEPRIVED OF HIS COMMAND! The President did this once before, but the Kentucky fossils all protested that it would disorganize the Army in Kentucky, and he gave way to them. The consequence was that Bragg, Kirby Smith, Humphrey Marshall & Co., devastated the richest part of their State, pitched two of their divisions upon one Buell's, and fought an undecisive battle with it, then moved off unharmed from under General Buell's very nose, escaping into Tennessee with a good share of their plunder.—This was too much, and the President has now removed Buell and put the fighting Rosencrans into his place. He could hardly have done better.

Be patient a very little while, and all the "augers that won't bore" will be served as Buell has been. There is to be no going into Winter quarters till the back of the Rebellion shall have been broken, and sluggards and traitors must stand from under. The Union must and will be saved, not by surrendering to the traitors, but by making them surrender to it. 'Wait a little longer.'—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Our *friends* in Blair county will have great trouble, we apprehend, to convince even themselves, that they performed their duty at the late election. They assured us that Hall's majority could not exceed 1200, and that Wallace should be held up with the other Democratic candidates. The vote looks very bad, we hope the Democrats of that county will be able to give a satisfactory explanation.

We clip the above complaint from the "Clearfield *Republican*," the organ of the Southern Democracy in that county. We agree with the editor that the vote in this county "looks very bad" for Mr. Wallace. We know nothing about the *promises* made to keep up his vote with his party, but we do know that Mr. Wallace's friends—that is, his voting friends—are very few and far between. The truth is, our Democrats do not relish Bigler ever since he yarned it here so much about "Free Kansas."—They seem *determined* to not let him deceive them a second time.

STILL MORE EVIDENCE.—In the county of La Salle, Illinois, the democracy passed resolutions denouncing the President's Proclamation. The 104th regiment, made up in that county, having read the resolutions, took a vote upon them, when 844 men indignantly repudiated the resolutions, and *sixteen* voted to sustain them. That shows who go to war and who stay at home.

Swift Vengence on a Seducer.

An unfortunate affair, resulting in the death of Major Phelps, 5th Virginia, at the hands of Maj. Dayton, of the 4th Virginia, occurred on the 17th ult., near Millersport, Ohio, about 25 miles below Gallipolis. The facts are about as follows: Maj. Phelps, by forging a license, procured some one to marry him to a sister of Maj. Dayton. He being a married man could not legally marry her, and consequently took this plan to accomplish his ends. He carried her away from home, and no one knows where she now is. Major Dayton was informed by a letter from his father, and became almost crazed. He learned of Major Phelps being in Gallipolis, and went there, but the Major had started for Ceredo. Maj. Dayton followed on, overtaking him near Millersport, and shot him, four balls taking effect. Major Phelps lived a few hours, and before dying acknowledged he had been served right. The mock marriage between Major Phelps and Miss Dayton, occurred near New Creek, Va. Major Dayton had not been arrested by either the civil or military authorities. Major Phelps was formerly a minister, and resided near Ceredo, Va. Major Dayton was formerly a baggage-master and afterwards a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

OUR GUARDIAN BIRD IN BATTLE.—In a letter, dated at Corinth, Oct. 12th, written by Chester D. Howe, of Co. E, 12th Illinois volunteers, is the following. Speaking of the recent fight at Corinth, he says:

* * * The finest thing I ever saw was a live American eagle, carried by the 8th Iowa, in the place of a flag. It would fly off over the enemy, during the hottest of the fight, then would return and seat himself upon his pole, clap his pinions, shake his head, and start again. Many and hearty were the cheers that arose from our lines as the old fellow would sail around, first to the right and then to the left, and always return to his post, regardless of the storm of leaden hail that was flying around him. Something seemed to tell us that that battle was to result in our favor, and when the order was given to charge, every man went at them with fixed bayonets, and the enemy scattered in all directions, leaving us in possession of the battle-field.

A WONDERFUL DOCUMENT.—Judging from the tone of the Democratic press, the President's emancipation proclamation is a marvelous document. A perusal of the N. Y. *Herald, Express, Journal of Commerce,* Chicago *Times,* Cincinnati *Enquirer* and others of that stripe, enable the reader to discover the following peculiarities of the proclamation:

It will destroy the Union.
It is harmless and impotent.
It will excite slave insurrections.
The slaves will never hear of it.
It will excite the South to desperation.
The rebels will laugh it to scorn.

These are a few of the attributes which the Democratic press give the instrument.

☞ Gen. Sibley, who pursued the Indians after their recent murders and depredations, in Minnesota, has determined not to take any more hostile steps against the Sioux, until he releases all the prisoners they have in their possession. In a conversation with a Mr. Wright, he (Gen. Sibley) said when he was done with the Indians there would not be enough Sioux left to hurt any more white people. The people in that portion of the country in which the outrages have been committed say that even if a treaty of peace is concluded with these Indians, they intend shooting every one they see.

DIVISION IN THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The cause of the partial success of the *democrats,* (as they call themselves,) was a great division in the party of the Union. One wing of the party went one way and another went another. They could not and did not work together; yet this division could not well be avoided.—One part went off to fight against the *democrats* who live south of the Potomac and the Ohio, while the remainder stayed at home to vote against the wing of the same party who live in the northern States.—The breach will be healed when the war is over.

☞ Sergeant Marsh, of Hartford, whose funeral took place on Tuesday, met with his death in a peculiar manner. He was lying on the ground when a ball entered the ground in front of him and passed clear under him and came out of the earth a few feet from where he lay. The concussion caused his death, as he was not hit by anything.—*Wayne Co. Dem.*

Rebels Watching the Elections.

That the rebels are hoping for the triumph of the so called "Democracy" in the North, is no secret. They believe them to be their friends, and certainly the leaders of that party generally act and speak as if they were. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* tells us:

One of the prisoners brought in yesterday from Centreville states that the entire South is watching for the election news from the North as eagerly as any of the politicians here. The rebel leaders were hopeful of aid from the democratic party of the North in the autumnal elections, and will be greatly encouraged by the result in Ohio and Indiana.

PENNSYLVANIA ss:

In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

GOVERNOR OF SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness:

Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty:—Giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably upon the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us and labor had its reward; and also that He has deliverd us from the hands of our enemies—and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessing;—

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgment in all things:—

And especially praying Him to give to Christian churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God:—

And most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders, zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Advance by Gen. M'Clellan

THE POTOMAC CROSSED.

Gen. Burnside at Lovettsville.

General Pleasanton at Leesburg.

A General Movement Anticipated.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American]

HARPERS FERRY, Oct. 26, 6 P. M.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the advance of the Army of the Potomac commenced this morning, and I have reason to believe that before to-morrow night the movement will be general along the line, placing the Potomac in the rear.

At daylight this morning the cavalry force of Gen. Pleasanton, with four pieces of artillery, crossed the new pontoon bridge at Berlin, eight miles east of Harper's Ferry, and proceeded direct to Lovettsville, in Loudon county.

At Lovettsville our cavalry entered about eight o'clock in the morning, and the few rebel pickets stationed there fled before them in the direction of Leesburg. The people of this loyal town, especially the ladies, received our troops with great enthusiasm, and the stars and stripes were thrown out in all parts of the town.—Many of their fugitive husbands and sons returned with the cavalry, and the demonstration was most earnest and unmistakable.

Without stopping, except to leave pickets and a guard, Gen. Pleasanton moved on in the direction of Waterford, expecting to reach Leesburg early in the afternoon. There was, at last accounts, a small force of rebel infantry and cavalry at Leesburg, and there may possibly have been a fight there, unless they retreated on hearing of his approach.

Shortly after the cavalry advance had crossed, General Burnside, with his second army corps commenced crossing at the same point, and during the whole day the bridge was constantly under the tread of the advancing column. They proceeded in light marching order, though an immense train of wagons was waiting to follow them.

It was the intention of General Burnside to rest for the night at Lovettsville and move forward on Monday morning, in what direction was not known. The troops were in fine spirits, notwithstanding the bad weather, and cheered most lustily as they reached the Virginia shore.

The troops on Boliver heights are also under marching orders, and it is thought will be in motion to-morrow. It is reported that the enemy have already retired from our front, withdrawing their pickets yesterday, apparently aware of our early advance.

We have also tidings from the upper line of the Potomac, showing that active movements are also on foot there. The rebels are said to have evacuated Martinsburg on Saturday.

Another Battle at Pea Ridge.

Complete Rout of Rebel Forces.

The Enemy Lose All Their Artillery.

GEN. SHOFIELD PURSUES TO BOSTON MOUNTAIN.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army on Saturday:

ST. LOUIS, October 25.

Major General H. W. Halleck,

General in Chief U. S. A., Washington.

Our arms are entirely successful again in Northwest Arkansas.

Gen. Shofield, finding that the enemy had campted at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. Blunt with the first division westward and moved toward Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

Gen. Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the Northwest corner of Arkansas, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The enemy were estimated at from five to seven thousand strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of six pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation and garrison equipments.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of their scattered forces, when the messenger left. Our loss was small.

Gen. Shofield pursued Gen. Hindman beyond Huntsville, coming close upon him, when his forces precipitately fled beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized forces of the rebels have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the army of the frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major General Commanding.

BUELL CONDEMNED BY ALL HIS OFFICERS AND MEN.

SUSPICION OF SOMETHING WORSE THAN INCAPACITY.

HOW BRAGG WAS ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

The Perryville Battle Anything but a Victory.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—Your correspondent returned last night from Gen. Buell's army, having left it the preceding morning near Danville, upon its retrograde march to Lebanon. All the high expectations raised by the first movements of the army of the Ohio have been disappointed, and General Buell's second campaign against Bragg has proved a more lamentable failure than his first.

The official records will show derelictions of duty in the management of its last campaign that will astonish the country. The reports of Gen. McCook and the division commanders of General Gilbert upon the battle of Perryville will establish the fact that the reverse suffered by the first corps was solely due to the want of support by the contiguous third corps of Gen Gilbert. They demonstrate, beyond contradiction, that the whole of the latter was lying within short cannon range, and in full view of the scene of action during the entire battle; that the column of the army attacking McCook marched past its entire front; that the enemy was enabled to flank and crush McCook's right of new troops by a most unaccountable backward movement of Gen. Gilbert's command; that Gen. McCook sent repeated requests for reinforcements, with representations of his precarious situation, to General Gilbert, who, instead of responding promptly referred them to General Buell, three miles in the rear, and that, owing to the delay thereby caused, two brigades reinforced him only toward the end of the battle, and that, after the stubborn resistance of Gen. McCook's left, our old troops had already broken the force of the enemy's attack.

It is the unanimous opinion of officers of General Buell's army, that the portion of Bragg's army thrown upon McCook was in our power at the time of and right after the battle, and might have been destroyed or captured by simply pushing forward for a short distance our entire centre and right. Gen. Buell's failure to improve this precious opportunity, together with the subsequent escape of Bragg's entire force, were due alone to the lying idle of the army for three days after the battle, and the following of a circuitous route, instead of pressing directly upon the enemy's lines of retreat, have lost him the last of the few friends he had left in his command.

Your correspondent knows positively that excepting General Gilbert, every general officer pronounces him utterly unfit for his position, and is anxious for his removal. The feelings of disgust and contempt towards him among field and line officers and rank and file fairly defies description.

Official returns from all the divisions engaged show an aggregate loss of 820 killed, 2,585 wounded, and nearly 500 missing and prisoners. The enemy captured 11 guns during the battle. The rebels abandoned them in a disabled condition upon their retreat on Thursday morning, excepting two Napoleon guns, in place of which they left two smooth bore six-pounders.

After a careful investigation I have become satisfied that the rebel loss does not exceed two-thirds ours.

The Rebels near Martinsburg.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Oct. 25.—Rumor has it that the rebels Jackson, Longstreet and Hill's divisions are massed between Martinsburg and the river. Already our picket force has been doubled.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

Notice.

By amicable agreement between all parties interested, the causes set down for trial on the second week of October Term, have been continued. Jurors, witnesses and parties are hereby notified not to attend.

By order of the Court.

☞ Call and see the excellent stock of new fall goods, just opened by McCoy & Co.

☞ We will take any thing the farmer has for sale, on account, except cash.

☞ It is said that the Hon. Simon Cameron is on his way home.

☞ Seven gentlemen and one lawyer are included in the Dauphin county draft.

☞ Mr. Assessor T. P. Campbell has appointed C. Blythe Jones, a Deputy, in the place of John McClure, Esq., who declined the appointment.

☞ Comfortable—Residing in a county that is exempt from the draft. However, there is no telling how soon our turn may come.

☞ Major Jacob Forney, well known to many of our citizens, died at Water-street, Huntingdon county, on Thursday, the 16th inst., in the 48th year of his age.

☞ The President has removed Major General Buell from the command of the Department of Kentucky, and appointed Maj. Gen. Rosencraus in his place.

☞ The election in New York State will take place on Tuesday next. The contest between the National Union Party and the Democratic Submissionists is quite animated.

☞ We return our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Killin, whose marriage we noticed last week, for a portion of the wedding cake. All hands, including the Educational Editor, partook of it just as if there was nothing *killin'* in it. Still a sufficiency remained for our better half and little ones.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—Last Saturday, a girl named Sarah Jane Nicholas, residing in Oxford township, Cosbocton county, Ohio, was burned so badly by her clothing taking fire, that she died next day. Miss Nicholass undertook to pass between a stove and the fire-place, wherein there were some live coals, when her crinoline spread over the coals and became ignited, and the poor girl was fatally burned.

MAN KILLED.—On Tuesday evening, an old man, whose name we could not learn, was run over by a train of cars on the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, near Rush Run, about seven miles above Bridgeport, and was instantly killed. The deceased was about sixty years of age. He was walking on the track, and being slightly deaf did not hear the train approaching. He was terribly mangled.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR."—Dr. J. F. Livingston, the celebrated "Indian Doctor" purchased a farm of Mrs. Puterbaugh near Martinsburg, a few weeks ago, for $6,000, all of which he paid in gold and silver, receiving full value for his coin. The doctor conceals his money, but his medicines are always at hand, and seldomly fail to cure if taken according to directions. Although he made a good per centage on his "talent," he failed in bringing "other ten also," and unless he can make up the balance, on the farm before the "landlord" returns, he will stand a very good chance of being discharged.

☞ The Old Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey at their session last week, spoke out in this fashion of the Rebellion: "That we regard the continuance, the enlargement and calamitous proportions of our civil war as a solemn token of God's righteous displeasure, with our whole nation, and a most impressive admonition that we are not suitably humbled for the manifold and heinous sins of corruption, pride, self-confidence, Sabbath desecration, forgetfulness of God, and oppression, especially of the colored race."

MAN DROWNED.—A man named Patrick Barnes, residing in Shantytown, was drowned in the canal near Petersburg, one day this week.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—We have had of late numerous complaints from our town subscribers who state that they are continually annoyed by a certain class who may be termed "newspaper borrowers." They state that the paper is hardly in the house before some one calls for the purpose of borrowing it, thereby depriving those who are subscribers of the pleasure of reading their own paper. Now, the price is so trifling, we do not see why they can't subscribe. This borrowing newspapers should be stopped, as the subscription price is only $1,50 per anum, or 75 cents for six months, it being within the reach af all.

A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.—If we can credit the indications around us, and the statements we hear in well informed circles the winter will not set in before there are active naval and military operations, promising anything but gratification to the rebels in arms.

Plans are already fully matured which are comprehensive in their scope, and which cannot, it seems to us, fail of complete success if carried out as they have been devised.

Unless all indications are meaningless and all plans fail in execution, most thorough and complete victories over the rebels, may be looked for ere long.

It is certain now that a most vigorous prosecution of the war is fully determined upon, and all that human sagacity may be able to devise and human skill execute, will be seen in the prosecution of this war for the restoration of the Union.

☞ John Thompson, Esq. has been commissioned by Governor Curtin as Sheriff of Philadelphia, in place of Alexander Ewing, who has illegally held that office for the past year. Quite a scene occurred in the Sheriff's office when Mr Thompson took possession, Mr Ewing refusing to leave at first, but finally succumbing to the pressure. The latter gentleman has taken the matter to the Supreme Court; Mr Thompson was the nominee of the People's party.

THE following is a synopsis of the business transacted by the Blair County Court of Quarter Sessions, up to the time of going to press.

Commonwealth vs Susan P. Kensinger; Indictment, Bigamy. True bill. Hammond for defendent, and Hall & Neff, for prosecution. Continued.

Same vs Wrightman; Indictment, Fornication. Continued; same counsel.

Same vs Bernard Murphy, Patrick Murphy, Michael Murphy, and James Murphy. Indictment, Assault & Battery, true bill; guilty, not sentenced. District. Atty and Banks for Com; Blair & Dean for defen's.

Same vs Bernard Murphy, and Patrick Murphy; Indictment, Assault and Battery true bill; not guilty, but that def's. pay costs of prosecution; same counsel.

Same vs Margaret Miller; Indiment, Assault and Battery; true bill. Jury find defendent guilty. Calvin for Com and Blair & Dean for def't.

Same vs Wm. Madara; Indictment, Fornication and Basterdy; true bill, Jury render special verdict on which court entered judgment of guilty and sentenced defendent accordingly; Hewit for Com. and Hammond & Williamson for def't.

Same vs John Hileman; Indictment, for malicious mischief in killing and concealing hogs belonging to prosecutor, Daniel Markey. Settled by parties.

Same vs Michael Murray and Henry Hughes; Assault & Battery; not a true bill and prosecutors Patrick Murphy and Mary Murphy sentenced to pay costs.

Same vs Michael Sheeham; Indictment Larceny, true bill; Jury find defendent guilty; defendent's counsel moves for new trial; Hewit for Com, Calvin for def't.

Same vs Martin Harmon; Indictment Larceny, true bill; Jury find defendent not guilty.

Same vs Andrew Thompson; Indictm't Keeping a Tippling House. Defendent submits; not Sentenced.

NEW EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL.—The latest explosive material consists of the flour of starch, which, boiled in a peculiar way with nitric acid, possesses it is said, a far greater projectile force than the gunpowder in ordinary use. It is probably somewhat similar to gun cotton.

BOY LOST.—Left his home in Summit township, Erie county, Pa., on the 17th of September last, Frederick Bœhm, aged about 12 years. He was last seen on the platform of the passenger train which left Erie, on the 17th, at 2 o'clock, carrying a company of State Guards for Harrisburg. He has gray eyes, a wide forehead, black hair, and was dressed in a suit of blue overall goods; had a habit of sucking the two middle fingers of his right hand.

Any person conveying any information of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his distracted parents.

JACOB BŒHM.

Summit tp., October 2, 1862.

☞ Five dollar bills purporting to be issued by the Clinton Bank of Pennsylvania, are in circulation. The notes are altered from the broken Clinton Bank, of Maryland, are well engraved, and have a railroad train on upper centre. There is no bank of that name in Pennsylvania.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WASHINGTON CITY

Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief

ASSOCIATION,

MAKES this, its second appeal to you for material aid, in further prosecuting the plans it has now matured. It does so, not because its *first* appeal was not most generously responded to, but because the new exigencies of the times demand corresponding efforts and sacrifices of all of us.

This Association is no longer a mere experiment, as when in June last it came before you. Then, its hopes were all in the future, and it was entering upon them with a trembling hope of usefulness; now, it looks back upon its achievements; it appeals confidently to what it has done and is doing. Witnesses for it are in every hospital in and about the city; and not there alone, but wherever, since the Association had an existence, there has been a battle, or a suffering band of Pennsylvania Soldiers. Its bounty and its care were felt at Harrison's Landing, at Newport News, at Annapolis, and at Centreville.

We appeal to you, not only because our hospitals are now full, but because Pennsylvania will soon have nearly twice as many of her sons in the field as she had when the Association was organized. Winter is coming. Supplies of woolen under-clothing, in addition to such articles as you have already so generously sent to us, will be specially needed, and should be provided at once. We shall need *Money*, also, to carry on the operations of the Association. Of this we have hitherto had an ample supply, but the demands upon us are every day becoming more urgent, until our funds running low.

The Association has at its Rooms, No. 5 WASHINGTON BUILDING, cor. of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, lists of the names of Pennsylvania Soldiers in the hospitals here and, as far as possible, elsewhere. It designs and will labor to place in their hands and about them, those little nameless comforts which no government, however paternal, and no government agency, however complete or efficient, can procure or distribute. It will endeavor to impart at its Rooms such informations may conduce to the great purpose in view—the comfort of the sick and suffering Soldir from our State.

To secure the co-operation of numbers in accomplishing the ends thus generally stated, the Association has adopted a Constitution, and chosen a board of officers, consisting of a President, five Vice Presidents, and Executive Committee of Thirteen, and a Finance Committee of Seven, a Treasurer, and a Recording and Corresponding Secretary. The Executive Committee has appointed a number of subordinate committees, each with their appropriate duties. They have also selected a Storekeeper and provided a store-room. The Finance Committee is enjoined to collect funds and other supplies, and empowered to appoit, if found necessary, subordinate committees to visit you, and in person ask your aid. Contributors will send *money* donations to any member of the undersigned Finance Committee, or to JAY COOKE & Co, Treasurer. All inquiries relative to Soldiers should be directed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Goods sent to the care of R. C. HALE, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, for the Pennsylvania Relief Association, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded to the Association free of expense. To this we all special attention.

With entire confidence the Association again appeals to the loyalty and generosity of our people to replenish our Treasury and our Store-house.

In behalf of the Finance Committee,

D. L. EATON, Chairman.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry producee dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 31, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,75@6,00
Extra " "	5,50@5,75
Superfine,	5,25@5,37
White wheat per bushel,	$1,18@1,25
Red " "	1,16
Rye per bushel,	70
Corn per bushel,	62
Oats per bushel,	37@50
Barley per bushel,	55@60
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,25@4,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,40@1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,55
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

Flour—State,	$4,90@5,05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5,80
Corn,	60 @ 61

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. D. H. Barron, Mr. B. M. JOHNSTON to Miss MARIA CRAWFORD, all of this place.

Sept. 4th, in Hollidaysburg, by Rev. A. W. Gibson, Mr. JOHN RITZ, of Altoona, to Miss SARAH McKINNEY, of Eldorado, Blair county, Pa.

On the 15th ult., at the M. E. Parsonage, in Altoona, by Rev. W. L. Spottswood, Mr. JAMES J. BARRY, of Spruce Creek, to Miss SARAH CURRY, of Altoona.

May 18th, 1862, by Rev. J. Williams, of Ebensburg, Pa., Mr. ANDREW J. FAY to Mrs. JULIA A. MORROW, both of Altoona.

On the 12th ult., in Taylor tp., by Geo. L. Cowen, Esq., JOHN ALLENBAUGH, of said township, to Miss MARY STUKEY, of Woodberry, Bedford county.

In Altoona, on the 23d ult., by Rev. Ehrenfelt, Mr. JOHN M. GARRETT to Miss ANNIE M. SISSLER, both of Altoona.

On the 25th ult., by George B. Bowers, Esq., Mr. JESSE JUSTICE to Miss ELIZABETH A. MINER, both of Blair county, Pa.

On the 19th ult., Mr. GEORGE F. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss S. M. RIGG, of Altoona.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday night last, Mrs. DUNN, wife of Mr. William Dunn, aged about 40 years.

At Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday morning, the 21st ult., SAMUEL A. HENSHEY, in his 20th year. He was a soldier in Co. A, 125th Reg't, P. V.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more county to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,

H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—tf.

HORSES, HORSES.

I WILL attend at the American House, in Hollidaysburg, on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, for the purpose of purchasing Government Horses, for which I will pay the highest price in CASH.

ALSO—A few superior horses will be purchased for private use.

S. A. CORMACK.

October 25, 1862-pd.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O. Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th. —— *Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Cbest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCay*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of James Alexander, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executors.

Drummers Wanted.—FIVE GOOD Drummers are required immediately, to complete one of the finest drum corps in General McClellan's army.

One hundred and sixty dollars bounty will be paid them, and one months pay in advance.

No boys need apply. Must be eighteen years of age.

Apply, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., to

A. BIRGFELD
Band-master,
No. 169, S. Seventh st., corner of Walnut.
Oct. 18. 2t. Philadelphia

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N. Y.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $20 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 3o

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

EVERY RAILROAD STATION

and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg. Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—ever sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, '62.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir*: Send me our Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the navy.
October 4, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

POETRY.

A Mother's Love.

We love the friends our hearts hold dear,
Our sisters and our brothers,
But most of all, we ought to love
Our dear devoted mothers.
Although this world is dark and drear,
Its joys partake of sadness,
Yet, now and then there will appear
A beam of joy and gladness.

A friend may love us long and well,
And cling through joy and sorrow;
But *then* some evil cursed spell
May chill his love to-morrow!
But firmer than the love of friends,
And stronger than all other,
The purest love we ever knew
Is that of our dear mother.

A sister's love is fond and true,
And full of tender feeling,
Appreciated by the few,
And often unrevealing;
But dearer than a sister's love,
And fonder than all others,
The dearest, sweetest love on earth
Is a devoted mother's.

A brother's love is firm and true,
A father loves us longer;
A wife's devotion greater still,
And her affection stronger;
But dearer than those loves combined,
And sweeter than all other,
There is no love as true and kind
As a devoted mother.

They tell that spirits hover round,
From evil to detain us;
That friends, whom once we knew on earth,
In Heaven may still befriend us;
But dearer here than angels' love,
And purer than all others,
The love on earth we need the most,
Is a devoted mother's.

Then let us prize our mothers more,
While they are left to love us;
And cherish in our hearts their words,
If now they watch above us;
And ne'er forget, or treat with slight,
That love above all others,
Which filled, forever burning bright,
The hearts of our dear mothers.

THE FARMER.

Late Pasturing.

THE *American Agriculturist* says that some farmers keep their cattle out as late as possible in the fall, and even in the winter. The pastures are gnawed very close, and even the aftermath of mowing fields, as if they never expected to get another crop of grass from them. This is very bad husbandry upon any land, and especially upon that recently seeded with herds-grass. This grass, as is well known to all careful observers, has a bulbous root, and the fine roots that shoot out from the bottom are not as strong as the roots of most other grasses. It is, therefore, exceedingly liable to be torn out by the roots by grazing cattle, especially if the grass is cut short. In a close cropped meadow where this grass has been sown, nothing is more common than to see thousands of these dead bulbs lying upon the surface. We doubt the economy of grazing a herds-grass meadow at any time. But if done at all it should not be cropped after the first of November in this latitude.

The roots of all grasses are designed to be covered with their own leaves and stalks during the winter. These, and the snow, protect them from the alternate freezings and thawings and bring them out in good condition in the spring. The farmer who undertakes to thwart the designs of nature in this respect, will find it a very expensive business. The little that he saves in feed now, he loses next season in the diminished yield of the pasture or the meadow. We ought always to manage so as to have Nature working with us instead of against us. This is one of the evils of overstocking farms. The farmer is afraid that he has not quite fodder enough, for winter, so he pastures till the ground is frozen. He cuts less hay for the next season, and he is still more sorely tempted to pasture.

It is quite as bad for the cattle as it is for the land. If they have no fodder in the month November, they lose, rather than gain upon pasture, unless it be much better than the average. Every animal ought to go into the stable in a thriving condition—if not fat, at least in full flesh. They are then easily kept thriving upon good hay, or upon hay and roots, straw and meal. After several years' close observation directed to this particular point, we do not think any thing is gained by pasturing in this latitude, and north of it, after the first of November. All the grasses must have time to cover their roots in order to make flush feed next season. Cattle foddered through a part of October, and brought to the stable about the first of November, in good flesh, are easily wintered. It is better management to buy hay or to sell stock, than to pinch the pastures by close feeding.

The War and Female Farmers.

We are constantly hearing, especially from the West, of instances where farmers have patriotically exchanged the plow for the musket, encouraged to do so by their wives who have cheerfully assumed the responsibility and care of conducting the labors of the field during their absence.—Such noble women deserve not only the good will of their neighbors but their kindest attention. Let them want nothing of friendly advice, and oversight against imposition in the sale of their produce, and in the purchase of supplies. See to it that they have the aid of a 'husking bee," a wood cutting gathering, and any other assistance that can be rendered to them. Farmers' Clubs should take such cases under their special care.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Among the conditions of sale by an Irish auctioneer was the following: "The highest bidder to be the purchaser, unless some jintleman bids more."

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M, meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel, West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6 50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for the time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

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Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.-tf

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE ORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

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Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 25 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by a experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

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BALLOON VIEW OF

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Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

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Particularly adapted to the

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Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

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FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg. Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,

Oct. 18, '61

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

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Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

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And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

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ROUND, AND

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HOOP, OVAL,

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ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

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For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1-24

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